# the Capitol Hill Monitor

## *THE* Washington Area Scanner Club

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## THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE

*By Alan Henney*

During the recent State of the Union Address many scanner enthusiasts listened very intently to the US Capitol Police. As with any event on Capitol Hill, monitoring the US Capitol Police will provide many hours of enjoyable listening. Many thanks go to an anonymous contributor who provided us with the USCP radio configuration.

### A Tradition of Service and Protection

Under the direction of President John Quincy Adams in 1828 an act of the United States Congress established the United States Capitol Police. The Department now includes over 1,250 uniformed and plainclothes officers who patrol approximately 40 blocks of federal property which encompass the US Capitol, House and Senate Office Buildings and the Capitol grounds.

The Capitol Police Board (comprised of the Sergeant of Arms of the United States Senate, Sergeant of Arms of the US House of Representatives and the Architect of the Capitol) oversees the US Capitol Police. The Department consists of four bureaus (Uniformed Services, Protective Services, Administrative Services and Employee Development).

The mission of the United States Capitol Police is to provide the Congressional community with the highest possible quality of police service. Besides routine police duties, the United States Capitol Police, at times, furnish personal protection to individual Members of Congress, Officers of Congress or their family members anywhere in the country.

### Specialized Units

In order to meet this mandate of service and protection, the United States Capitol Police established a number of specialized units whose functions enhance the response, protective and investigative capabilities of the Department.

The Capitol, House, Senate and Patrol Divisions provide uniformed officers to police the streets, parks and buildings of the Capitol complex. This area includes major thoroughfares and requires officers to enforce all traffic regulations and investigate motor vehicle accidents as well as interdict and deter criminal activity. Sector patrols are conducted by foot, mountain bicycle, motorcycle, unmarked cruisers and marked scout cars. Undercover street tactical units also help suppress criminal activity.

Originally organized in 1978, the Containment and Emergency Response Team (CERT) provides a well trained and equipped contingent of officers capable of responding to armed assaults upon Congress. CERT officers perform tactical operations during hostage or barricade situations within the Capitol complex which require the use of special weapons and tactics. In addition, CERT assists the Drug Enforcement Unit and the Criminal investigations Division in serving arrest or search warrants and provides the Protective Services Bureau with additional support during large scale protective operations.

In the event a hostage or barricade incident does occur within a Congressional building or on the Capitol grounds, members of the Hostage Negotiation Unit respond to the scene and attempt to defuse the situation through direct dialogue. Members of the unit receive special training which allows them to handle various volatile incidents requiring skills in negotiation.

In order to counter the treat of bombings, the US Capitol Police developed a highly trained canine Explosive Detection Section. This unit, currently comprised of 24 canine teams, has the capability to detect a multitude of explosives. In addition, the handlers and their canines perform standard law enforcement duties. The utilization of canine explosive detection teams prior to official visits or as a response to a bomb threat provides the Department with the capability of searching an area quickly and effectively.

After locating a suspicious item within the Capitol complex, the members of the Hazardous Devices unit respond to the scene. This unit has the responsibility of responding to, examining, rendering safe and

disposing of all suspicious items which pose a potential threat to life and property. The unit also conducts advance sweeps for visiting dignitaries, congressional delegations and VIPs, including the President of the United States.

Officers find the East and West Fronts of the Capitol difficult areas to protect. Demonstrations, large crowds, suspicious packages and the screening of vehicles and deliveries greatly concern the officers who protect these locations. The Department organized a special unit to provide security and protection to the exterior of the Capitol Building. Known as the First Responder Unit (FRU), these highly trained officers provide a high degree of protection and security. Besides manning the barricades at the north and south entrances of the plaza, FRU officers respond to the area of any disturbance inside or outside of the Capitol.

Officers who form the Civil Disturbance Unit (CDU) specialize in controlling the many large demonstrations which take place at the Capitol complex ever year.

The Threat Assessment Unit conducts inquiries into all threats against Members of Congress, their families and staffs. US Capitol Police detectives investigate all telephonic, written and verbal threats in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. After determining a threat to be serious enough in nature, officers of the Protective Operations Section, if needed, provide 24 hour protective services to the Member anywhere in the United States.

Designed to counter unauthorized electronic monitoring of congressional offices, telephones, sensitive hearings and conversations, the US Capitol Police has a highly trained and fully equipped Electronic Countermeasures Section as well.

To provide an increased level of protection to Member of Congress and monitor the actions of visitors in the House and Senate public galleries, plainclothes officers assigned to the Gallery Security Section guard strategic locations around each chamber. Both plainclothes and uniformed officers protect all entrances to the Senate and House floors.

Detectives assigned to the Criminal Investigations Division (CID) conduct inquiries into all criminal acts committed within the Capitol complex. The Drug Enforcement Section, Office Thefts Section and the General Assignments Section make up the CID.

The Intelligence Section is responsible for collecting, processing and disseminating information on criminal activities, subversive groups, terrorism and civil disorders. Members of this Section maintain close liaison with other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

The Special Events Section coordinates a wide variety of activities within the Capitol complex which include dignitary visits, demonstrations, receptions, band concerts, choral performances and VIP arrivals.

Through the tireless efforts of dedicated and carefully trained officers, the United States Capitol Police has a proud and historic tradition of service and protection to the Members of Congress, the Congressional community and the general public. The Department continues to honor this tradition as it meets the challenges and demands of the future.

**US Capitol Police Radio Configuration**

| ro/sx | ri | mode | ch | Use |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 164.800 | 164.050 | rpt | F1 | Dispatch & Patrol Ops. |
| 164.625 | 162.6125 | rpt | F2 | Alternate & Tactical |
| 164.800 | | sx | F3 | talk-around for F1 |
| 164.625 | | sx | F4 | talk-around for F2 |
| 164.600 | 164.325 | rpt | F5 | Detectives & Plainclothes |
| 164.600 | | sx | F6 | talk-around for F5 |
| 162.250 | 165.5375 | rpt | F7 | Command Chnl. / CERT |
| 162.250 | | sx | F8 | talk-around for F7 |
| 163.100 | 163.100 | rpt | F9 | Supreme Court Security |
| 168.350 | | sx | F10 | |
| 168.350 | 163.100 | rpt | F11 | |
| 169.225 | 169.225 | sx | F12 | radio shop |

Most radio only have F1 thru F8

## The Russians are coming!

**err, the russians are going...**

Anyway, Bill Hardman reports hearing russian on 148.450 MHz on Saturday February 1, when Boris Yeltsin was in DC for a short visit. This was the only frequency discovered, with scant traffic. This is in marked contrast to the multi-channel, elaborate mobile phone type system used when Gorby was in town last.

# WASHINGTON, DC - A CITY OF MANY POLICE DEPARTMENTS

*By Alan Henney*

Living in the nation's capitol does have its advantages - especially if you're a scanner buff. Besides the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), 23 other public law enforcement authorities provide scanner enthusiasts with the perfect variety of listening opportunity.

Over 7,300 law enforcement officers from the two dozen law enforcement agencies operate within the District. In addition, nearly 3,500 special police officers (SPO), over 160 private detective agencies and almost 3,860 security guards are registered with the Metropolitan Police Department.

Unlike commissioned police officers of public law enforcement agencies, private detectives and security guards do not have the power of arrest, except as provided to a private citizen under DC Code. Commissioned special police officers, however, have arrest authority only on the premises which they patrol. Commissioned special police officers may carry firearms only while at their duty stations. Security guards of private agencies, however, may not carry firearms at any time in the District of Columbia.

In the District Government publication *Indices*, the Metropolitan Police Department lists the following 24 law enforcement agencies operating within the District of Columbia.

Department of Justice agencies:
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- US Marshals Service
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Immigration & Naturalization Service

Department of Treasury agencies:
- US Secret Service
- US Secret Service, Uniformed Division
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms
- US Customs Service
- Internal Revenue Service Security
- Federal Reserve Security

- US Park Police
- US Capitol Police
- Supreme Court Police
- Library of Congress Police
- US Postal Inspection Service Security Force
- Federal Protective Service
- Government Printing Office Police
- Smithsonian Institution Police
- National Zoological Park Police
- Amtrak Railroad Police
- Reservoir Police
- Metropolitan Police Department
- DC Government Protective Services Agency
- Metrorail Transit Police

Besides the US Capitol Police profile above, I like to now take a brief look at some of the other federal law enforcement agencies found in the nation's capitol. We obviously don't have room in this column to cover all of the police agencies listed above. However, I'll squeeze in as many of the federal agencies as I can.

When it comes to federal government frequencies in the metropolitan area, no other scanner enthusiast has ever matched the accuracy, detail and preciseness found in information from Doctor Willard Hardman. I am most grateful to Doctor Hardman for his continued support and excellent frequency listings. The following information comes from his many years of research.

Mobile receive frequencies, simplex and repeater outputs, appear in the first column labeled "ro/sx". Mobile transmit frequencies, repeater inputs, appear in the second column labeled "ri". In the column labeled "mode", "rpt" indicate repeater, and "sx" indicates simplex operations. The column labeled "ch" is for the channel number.

For beginners that might be confused by all these number, just program your scanner with the frequencies in the left column.

**Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms** (Treasury)

| ro/sx | ri | mode | ch |
|---|---|---|---|
| 165.2875 | | sx | F1 |
| 166.5375 | | sx | F2 |
| 165.2875 | 166.5375 | rpt | F3 |
| 166.4625 | | sx | F4 |
| 165.9125 | | sx | F5 |
| 173.8875 | 168.000 | rpt | F6 |
| 168.000 | | sx | F7 |
| 173.8875 | 166.5375 | rpt | F8 |

Officially created in 1972, the BATF enforces federal laws pertaining to the manufacture, sale and possession of firearms, explosives, tobacco and alcohol products. The BATF has a wealth of expertise, particularly in explosives.

**Federal Protective Service** (GSA)

| ro/sx | ri | mode | ch |
|---|---|---|---|
| 415.200 | 413.950 | rpt | F1 |
| 417.200 | 419.175 | rpt | F2 |
| 415.200 | | sx | F3 |
| 417.200 | | sx | F4 |
| 414.475 | | sx | F5 |

The FPS provides security at many of the federal buildings throughout the Washington area. Overall headquarters for the FPS nation-wide and for the DC area is located in downtown DC. The FPS provides both static and mobile patrols. Their authority and jurisdiction vary depending on the status of the facility and agreements with the executive department being provided the service.

**Federal Reserve Security**
**Bureau of Printing & Engraving** (Treasury)

| ro/sx | ri | mode | ch |
|---|---|---|---|
| 169.675 | | sx | |

Located at 14th and C Streets, SW, the Federal Reserve Security is responsible for printing US currency, postal stamps and other selected materials. It has a disbursing office at 441 G Street, NW. The base identifies as "Checkmate" and "Allied" refers to the Allied Security Service - a contracted security firm.

**Government Printing Office Police**

| ro/sx | ri | mode | ch |
|---|---|---|---|
| 410.200 | 415.450 | rpt | |

**Immigration & Naturalization Service** (Justice)

| ro/sx | ri | mode | ch |
|---|---|---|---|
| 163.625 | 162.825 | rpt | F1 |
| 163.725 | 162.925 | rpt | F2 |
| 163.625 | | sx | F3 |
| 163.675 | | sx | F4 |
| 163.675 | 162.825 | rpt | F5 |
| 163.675 | 162.925 | rpt | F6 |
| 163.725 | 162.825 | rpt | F7 |
| 163.725 | 162.825 | rpt | F8 |
| 163.625 | | sx | F9 |
| 163.725 | 162.925 | rpt | F10 |
| 165.875 | | sx | F11 |

The INS Central Office is located at 425 I Street, NW (KAD200) and a subordinate office is located in Alexandria (KAD205).

**Library of Congress Police**

| ro/sx | ri | mode | ch |
|---|---|---|---|
| 408.125 | 407.875 | rpt | F1 |
| 408.125 | | sx | F2 |

**Supreme Court Police**

| ro/sx | ri | mode | ch |
|---|---|---|---|
| 163.100 | | sx | |

Located at 1 First Street, NE, across the street from the Capitol.

**US Customs Service** (Treasury)

| ro/sx | ri | mode | ch |
|---|---|---|---|
| 165.2375 | | sx | F1 |
| 165.2375 | 166.4375 | rpt | F2 |
| 166.4625 | | sx | F3 |
| 166.5875 | | sx | F4 |
| 165.7375 | | sx | F5 |
| 165.7375 | | ?? | F6 |
| 165.4375 | | sx | F7 |
| 166.4375 | | ?? | F8 |

The USCS, with headquarters located at 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW, is one of the oldest federal law enforcement agencies. The USCS District Director for the DC area is located in offices at Dulles Airport. Headquarters for Entry Point Control and the Patrol Division are also located there. Primary points of entry include Dulles Airport, Andrews AFB and the Port of Alexandria. There is also a Customs investigations office located in Herndon, VA.

**US Marshals** (Justice)

| ro/sx | ri | mode | ch |
|---|---|---|---|
| 163.200 | 163.8125 | rpt | F1 |
| 163.8125 | | sx | F2 |
| 162.875 | 163.8125 | rpt | F3 |
| 162.875 | | sx | F4 |
| 162.7125 | 162.875 | rpt | F5 |
| 162.7875 | 170.850 | rpt | F6 |
| 162.7125 | | sx | F7 |
| 162.7875 | | sx | F8 |
| 170.875 | | sx | F9 |
| 170.925 | | sx | F10 |
| 170.800 | | sx | F11 |

As the oldest federal law enforcement agency, the USMS, in the District of Columbia, provides what amounts to sheriff services besides its normal duties. This includes executing evictions and similar civil court orders. The normal USMS base identifies as "DC Control," while "Superior Court Control" coordinates the sheriff functions. The Eastern Virginia District is located in Alexandria and covers almost the entire eastern half of the state.

**US Park Police** (Interior)

| ro/sx | ri | mode | ch |
|---|---|---|---|
| 166.725 | 165.975 | rpt | F1 |
| 166.925 | 165.925 | rpt | F 2 |
| 167.075 | 164.475 | rpt | F 3 |
| 166.850 | | sx | F 4 |
| 172.475 | ??? | | F 5 |
| 166.725 | | sx | F 6 |
| 166.925 | | sx | F 7 |

The US Park Police, with headquarters located at 1100 Ohio Drive, SW, is a highly specialized police force primarily located within the nation's capitol. However, the USPP also have elements in a few other areas of the country. In the DC area, the USPP is a full scale police operation, including special operations, investigative service, aviation section (Eagle) and horse mounted police.

**US Postal Inspection Service Security Force**

| ro/sx | ri | mode | ch |
|---|---|---|---|
| 418.300 | 416.775 | rpt | |

Unlike the Postal Inspectors, this element provides security for all postal facilities as required using both mobile patrols and fixed posts.

## HOUSE PASSES BILL TO RESTRICT SCANNERS,SENATE TO HOLD HEARINGS

*By Mike Peyton*

The Senate subcommittee on Telecommunications (under the Commerce Committee) has given indications that they intend to hold a hearing in the spring concerning S1138, a bill to re-authorize the FCC. The bill has an interesting political history. Prior to the bill being introduced on the House Floor, hearings were held in the House Subcommittee on Telecommunications to discuss the various issues. At that time no language existed restricting scanners. When the bill was introduced on the House floor as HR1674, various amendments were added, one of particular interest is Section 9, that makes it illegal to manufacture a "scanning receiver" capable of receiving, or being easily modified by the user, to receive frequencies in the cellular bands. HR1674 easily passed the full House in September. The bill was introduced into the Senate as S1138, but without the amendments. The Senate Subcommittee on Telecommunications intends for the spring hearings to include the scanner restrictions, and other amendments, to determine if they should be included in the final version that could possibly go to the Senate floor this summer. If passed by the Senate and the bill becomes law, the FCC is directed to change FCC Part 15 within 180 days, and the restrictions would take effect one year from the date of enactment.

The effect to the scanner industry is unclear. It is not clear if any of the current scanners that require electronic surgery fit in the category of "readily altered by the user". Certainly no radio would be available "off the shelf" that receives the 870-890 MHz cellular range.

Since the ECPA is already law, and as such it is illegal to monitor cellular calls, it will be difficult to fight this bill. The intent is that since it is illegal to listen to cellular, then the FCC should make it illegal to manufacture a scanner that receives those frequencies. Since this makes "legislative sense" to our elected officials, it is important that this provision of HR1674/S1138 be opposed with this in mind and attack it on other grounds such as the fact that it is unworkable due to technology and the weaknesses in the specific wording of the bill.

There currently is opposition to the cellular section of the bill, but it is not very well defined or organized. There is the possibility that if the senators feel that this section is unworkable, that they will drop it from the bill. It is also possible that if there are enough other problems with the rest of the bill, they will let it die before the Congress adjourns this fall, for elections. Letters to your senator will not hurt, but what is really needed is an articulate, organized campaign to show the weaknesses in the bill, and show the general unworkable nature of the section on cellular interception. Bob Grove's letter on page 112 of the November, 1991 'Monitoring Times' basically covers most of the bases, but I'm also sure that if you just drop a quick note to your senator, that it will help just the same. DO NOT just photocopy this article (or any other) and sent it to your senator. This has been done in the past and looks VERY bad. Letters should be addressed to the Honorable So-and-so, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC, 20510.

One item in scanners favor, is the fact that this IS NOT an appropriations bill, but rather a re-authorization bill. The difference may seem slight, but important. The FCC has already received it's money from Congress, this bill just reaffirms the Communications Act of 1934, and as such does not have to pass in order for the FCC to stay in business. This reduces the importance of the bill and as such there is no hurry to railroad it through Congress.

The above was gathered during telephone interviews with various congressional staffers, including those on the House and Senate subcommittees of

Telecommunications. In particular a lengthy conversation was had with John Windhousen, counsel for the Senate Subcommittee on Telecommunications, where the bill currently sits.

Stay tune here for more details as they become available. Next month I intend to provide more details about the bills weaknesses, and possible angles that scanners can use to attack the bill.

The following is the text of the offending section of HR1674, as it was passed by the full House, in September, 1991.

## HR1674 - FCC Authorization Act of 1991

**Section 9 -**
**Interception Of Cellular Telecommunications**

(a) Amendment. - Section 302 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 302) is amended by adding the following subsection:

"(d)(1) Interception Of Cellular Telecommunications. - Within 180 days after the date of enactment of the Federal Communications Commission Authorization Act of 1991, the Commission shall prescribe and make effective regulations denying equipment authorization (under part 15 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulation, or any other part of that title) for any scanning receiver that is capable of -

"(A) receiving transmissions in the frequencies allocated to the domestic cellular radio telecommunications service,

"(B) readily being altered by the user to receive transmissions in such frequencies, or

"(C) being equipped with decoders that convert digital cellular transmissions to analog voice audio.

"(2) Manufacture or Import of Noncomplying Equipment.- Beginning one year after date of the regulations adopted to subsection (a), no receiver having the capabilities described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1) shall be manufactured in the United States or imported for use in the United States.".

(b) Effective Date.- The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of enactment of the Federal Communications Commission Authorization Act of 1991.

## NOTES ON THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

*By Alan Henney*

DC Fire continues to experience interference problems on its dispatch frequency - 154.19 MHz. Several false messages occurred over the past several weeks. However, a second problem, most likely an unintentional open carrier of some sort, occurs several times throughout the day. The open carrier (on 154.19 MHz) lasts for up to three minutes at a time, making communication between the dispatcher and apparatus in the field difficult if not impossible. DCFD radio technicians continue to research the problem in search of a solution.

From the pages of the Washington Post comes a story that DCFD is going to try the "one piece engine companies" again. DCFD currently dispatches two pieces manned with five firefighters on any call. If Mayor Kelly gets her way, the standard response will be one engine, with four firefighters. This is the current response by most other fire departments across the country. This will save the DC government millions each year.

The DC firefighters union claims that this will dangerous, and will "cost lives". This has been attempted in DC in the past, but the union has successfully fought it each time. It has gone thru the required steps of approval and looks like, in this time of tight budgets, will be made permanent.

Loyal contributor Brent Baker sends along a clipping from the Washington Times regarding the 213 1991 Chevy Caprice police cars recently purchased by MPD. Apparently, MPD finds the Caprice too big, making the vehicle difficult for officers to drive at high speeds on city streets. Over two-thirds of police departments recently surveyed by the Fraternal Order of Police have serious complaints about the Caprice as well.

MPD has budgeted $2.4 million to purchase some 200 replacement vehicles. According to the Washington Times article, the department also plans to install computers in the new cars for officers to "take notes." Unfortunately, the article didn't say if these computers were mobile data terminals or mere individual computers of some sort.

## MEETING MINUTES for January 11, 1992

*By Ken Fowler*

### MEETING SCHEDULES

- The question was raised about the alternating VA/MD meetings (as was proposed at the MD meeting) and to have them monthly.
- All liked the alternating monthly meeting schedule
- Some also liked to have July be a picnic, and December be a Christmas get together.

### NEWSLETTER

- The newsletter was great.
- Some asked about electronic distribution.
- Others were willing to spend $5 to $10 dollars for it.
- We need to coordinate meeting schedules with other groups. (Radio Monitors of Maryland were also having a get-together, on the same day, Jan. 11)
- Make sure someone does get all our meeting info to other publications. (ie. NESN/VMD/RMNM/RCMA...)

### BACK TO MEETINGS

(The topic of meeting length was discussed.)

- Wanted to see shorter meetings possibly, 1pm-3pm
- Wanted to get more guest speakers

### BACK TO THE NEWSLETTER

- The name shall be kept in the beginning
- We need to investigate the NESN obligations
- The newsletter needs to be timely.
- We need to give incentives to get people to participate and read.
- Include in the newsletter
  - -meeting announcements
  - -reports (Profiles)
  - -Other related news in the field of scanning
- Need directions to activities included in the newsletter.

### FIELD TRIPS

- Saturdays good for trips
- Have field trips instead of the regular meetings
- Advance notice is needed for all events

### STRAW POLLS

Straw polls were to held to gather the opinions of those present concerning:

**- DUES**

5 votes for ------- $8.00
14 votes for ------ $10.00

**- STRUCTURE**

20 votes to keep it simple: president and treasurer
0 votes for a more structured: board of directors, president, and treasurer

- Need copies of meeting minutes.
- Secretary duties would rotate, does not have to be permanent position.
- We do need MEETING COORDINATORS

**- NAME OF CLUB/NEWSLETTER**

14 for Capitol Hill Monitors
3 for change of name

Possibilities for other names included:
POTOMAC AREA MONITORS
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA SCANNERS
WASHINGTON METRO MONITORS
CAPITOL HILL/MD/VA METRO MONITORING GROUP
METRO DC MONITORING ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL CAPITAL MONITORS

-Our options should be left open at this time.
-What is the legal status of the name?
-Issue raised that we should vote by April newsletter, May meeting.
-Only dues paying members should vote.

*Special thanks to Ken Fowler for jumping in and doing such a good job of capturing on paper the flurry of activity at the meeting, before any of us realize none of us were taking notes.*

### Some thoughts looking foward to the February meeting by Mike Peyton

Having now held a couple of meetings geared toward getting a local scanner club going, here are some ideas I would like to throw out to those concerned, and possibly for discussion at the February meeting.

First of all, I'm a nice guy and all, but we are going to have to start collecting some money for this wonderful newsletter (how's that for advertizing/begging?). There was some discussion at the January meeting concerning dues to pay for the newsletter, and all present were willing to pay $8-10 a year for such a newsletter. I could just taking people's money, but I would rather it start going into a club kitty. In order for this to start happening, I would suggest that we elect an acting treasurer at the next meeting (not me!) and start collecting dues at an initial rate of $8.00 per year.

Next, several people have mentioned that they would like the meetings to be shorter, as well as make them more radio and less business. After all that is why we started this club, right!? What I would like to suggest is that we just take most of the business out of the general meetings, and start holding separate business meetings (preferably in the evenings, after work). This way the business folks can discuss the issues at length, publish the minutes in the newsletter, and then present the options to the general membership for a vote, without wasting a lot of time that we could be using to talk about scanners. I propose that we simply do this by announcing a business meeting time and place and have it open for all who wish to attend.

# MEETING SCHEDULE

| Date | Location | Contact |
|---|---|---|
| Sat, Feb 8<br>1 to 5 pm | Kensington Park Library<br>4201 Knowles Ave, Kensington, MD | Mike<br>w 703-749-7381<br>h 301-933-2273 |
| Sat, Mar 14<br>1 to 5 pm | Fairfax Co EOC/PSCC<br>3911 Woodburn Rd, Annandale, VA | Ken<br>703-385-2165 |
| Sat, Apr 4<br>1 to 4 pm | WUSA-TV9 Tour<br>4100 Wisconsin Ave, NW, DC | Alan<br>301-270-2531 |
| Sat, May 16<br>1 to 4 pm | Hyattsville Library<br>6530 Adelphi Rd, Hyattsville, MD | Alan<br>301-270-2531 |

**Directions Kensington Library:** Take I495 (Beltway) to Connecticut Ave - North. Go north one and a half miles, turn left at the light at Knowles Ave. Go thru two lights. The library is on the right, about 200 yard past the second light. Watch for the sign, since the library is back from the road.

**Submit articles and radio tidbits to: Alan Henney, 6912 Prince Georges Ave, Takoma Park, MD, 20912-5414**

**Instant vocal gratification:**
**Editor: Alan Henney 301-270-2531**
**Typeface Jockey: Mike Peyton w 703-749-7381 h 301-933-2273**

**Don't forget, for a good time call the Frequency Forum BBS 703-207-9622**

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TAKOMA PARK MD 20912-5414